

THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

LONDON HOTELS
CROWDED TO ROOFS

Wealthy Men Accept Servants' Quarters Rather than Seek Elsewhere.

QUEEN CONGRATULATES
MISS L. L. FLEITMANN

American Rider at Horse Show Visits Buckingham Palace on Special Summons.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, June 20.—At last the long expected floodtide of American arrivals here has set in, and for the first time this season the big hotels are turning away would-be guests. Strange stories are told of millionaires so insistent upon stopping at certain hostilities that they have consented to accept accommodations in the servants' quarters rather than go elsewhere. Most Americans who visit London at all regularly have their favorite abodes, and no matter how crowded they may be they resolutely decline to seek greater comfort in less pretentious establishments.

The rumor was afloat this week that one Western money king was so annoyed by his failure to get rooms in a particular hotel in the West End that he tried to buy the entire establishment, like the hero in Arnold Bennett's novel, "Buried Alive."

Generally the hostilities were well filled long before this time and the present crowding will probably last only one or two weeks, as the bulk of the visitors are passing through either from the Continent homeward or to the Continent on vacation.

An Unusual Compliment.

An unusual compliment was paid to an American society girl when Queen Mary summoned Miss Lida Louise Fleitmann to Buckingham Palace to congratulate her on her successful riding at the Horse Show. This honor is seldom paid to an English girl, even if of the highest rank. Miss Fleitmann rode Walter Wilkins's horse and won the Russian Gold Cup, one of the biggest events at the Olympia. She is staying at Buckland's Hotel with Mrs. Fleitmann and has been attending Ascot and all the affairs given by the exclusive horse set.

There was universal applause for the dresses of the American guests in the royal incognito at Ascot, as the gowns were considered to combine the height of fashion with every evidence of the good taste so lacking in some exalted Ascot patrons. Attending the races was a business so firing that society was disinclined for many evening festivities, and early to bed was the rule during the four Ascot days.

American residents who are less fond of the fashionable whirl displayed interest in the opening this week of the rooms of the American Historical Society, in Southampton St., under the chairmanship of Viscount Bryce, Ambassador Page delivered a speech. Others present were Sir Frederick Pollock, chairman of the Royal Commission on Public Records; Professor Osmond of Columbia; Professor Hull, of Cornell; and Professor Percival Newton, of London University, who, though an American, has the imperial history chair at Oxford. The rooms are intended to be the headquarters of American students of history in London.

Otto H. Kahn Busy.

Impetus was given to operative affairs this week by the arrival on the Aquitania of Otto H. Kahn. Mr. and Mrs. Kahn, with their children, are stopping at the Ritz, which has been their headquarters in the city and Covent Garden. He declined when seen yesterday to comment on financial or industrial conditions in America, but lauded the operative scene here. He does not contemplate much social activity, though he visited the Ascot races.

Howard Gould, another Aquitania arrival, got rooms with great difficulty at the Carlton. He was obliged to produce proofs of his identity, as an impostor had claimed the suite reserved for him by wire. He remains here until the end of the season and then will go to Paris. Other New Yorkers at the Carlton are Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Cardon, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Lyford and S. W. Fairchild, all on short visits.

The Ritz, which is the fullest because its visitors look their accommodations for the entire season, has turned many away. There was room only for three newcomers last week, all of New York—Mrs. J. T. Mahalan (from the Aquitania), Harris Black and James C. Brady, son of the late Anthony N. Brady.

Admired at Ascot.

Americans at Buckland's include Mrs. Edward H. Litchfield, whose husband is one of the biggest landlords in Brooklyn, with her two daughters, who were among the belles of the royal incognito at Ascot. Mr. Litchfield, who has visited London annually for the last twenty-seven years, joins his family for shooting in Scotland in August. He has had a place in Scotland for ten years past.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Atherton Folger, of San Francisco, with their two daughters, are here for the first time in eighteen years. They are amazed at the development of motor traffic in London, particularly with regard to trucks and other commercial vehicles. Colonel and Mrs. W. H. Foster, of Boston, are also at Buckland's for the season.

The week's arrivals at the Berkeley include A. H. Manners, Mrs. R. P. Brownell, Miss Ethel Zabriskie, Miss A. R. Williams, Herbert L. Bridgman and G. R. Sheffield, all from New York, also E. G. Guggenheim, from Paris. Mrs. Andrew Chuggin, daughter of H. S. Hotchkiss, arrived at the Berkeley from Paris on Wednesday and is stopping a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan R. Hanna, who were unable to get rooms at the Ritz, are staying at the Alexandra.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Strawbridge have returned to Claridge's from the country. Others at Claridge's are Mr. and Mrs. Andrew W. Rose, Felix E. Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene M. Moore and Colonel George Pearing, all from New York, arriving on the Aquitania. Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and Mrs. William H. Sage arrived this week from Paris, and will be leaving for America soon.

At the Savoy are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hilliard, Mrs. C. B. Stockwell, Ralph E. Palma, who expects to do some automobile racing at Brooklands, Mrs. John Davies, Max Warburg, General and Mrs. E. P. Meaney, Albert Maxwell, William Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Merroesty, H. W. Bishop, John Lynn and D. A. McKet-

MRS. W. H. FLEITMANN AND HER DAUGHTER.



Miss Lida Louise Fleitmann was summoned to Buckingham Palace last week and congratulated by Queen Mary on her expertness in the saddle.

trick (who is managing Frank Moran), all of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Dupont have arrived at the Piccadilly from the Continent and J. P. Blakeslee, S. G. Metcalf and C. H. Sawtell are all at the same hotel.

T. St. John Gaffney, who is staying as a guest at the residence of J. E. Milholland and came to London from Munich to greet Colonel Roosevelt, intends to go to Ireland shortly to study conditions in Ulster.

Several hotel managers are writing letters to the newspapers pleading with the government to permit properly accredited Americans to visit the National Gallery, etc. They say the closing of the public institutions because of the suffragettes has caused much American money to be diverted from London this season.

TO FEAST WAR'S
OLDEST VETERAN

Americans in London Plan to Honor Next Fourth Edward Monroe, Aet. 105.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, June 20.—The oldest living veteran of the Civil War will be the guest of honor at the celebration of the Fourth of July planned by the American Society at the White City. His name is Edward Monroe and he is 105 years old. He was born in England, but joined the American navy in 1861 and fought through the war. Altogether 100 veterans are expected to attend the ceremonies, which will include a field day with American athletic sports, a baseball game, speeches and luncheon. Ambassador Page is expected to speak.

The American Society was eager to have Monroe present, but because of his extreme age he at first refused until the society arranged for an automobile to convey him to the White City and to have two attendants constantly with him. Monroe told The Tribune correspondent that though he is a loyal Englishman he still does not object to celebrating Independence Day, and is particularly happy at the prospect of a reunion with his camp mates. He enlisted on the Mortar schooner first, and then transferred to the Norfolk packet and battled for the Union at Fort Jackson, St. Phillips and Vicksburg. He says he feels "as strong as Roosevelt." He enjoys his pipe, but prefers to remain in his suburban cottage, as he dislikes city confusion. He has not seen a baseball game for thirty years, and is awaiting the Fourth of July contest eagerly.

W. Berry, ninety-four years old, ex-private 58th Indiana Volunteers, is the next oldest English veteran. He fought at Chickamauga and Murfreesboro.

D'ANNUNZIO HONORED

His Portrait Placed in the Luxembourg Gallery.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Paris, June 20.—Gabriele D'Annunzio, long a favorite subject of the famous French caricaturists, with their odd exaggerations, has been honored by the more serious in art, and, moreover, by the French government itself. A handsome portrait of the author of "The Triumph of Death," executed by Romaine Brooks, was purchased this week by the French government, which has placed it in the gallery of the Luxembourg.

French government, which has placed it

ASCOT UNMARRED
BY SUFFRAGETTES

Brilliant Race Meeting Partially Redeems Miserable London Season.

KING PREPARES
SCOTTISH TOUR

Royal Visit to North Britain To Be on Unprecedented Scale of Magnificence.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, June 20.—What time remained after the long days at Ascot this week was devoted by London's fashionable to Covent Garden and the Russian opera at Drury Lane. An extraordinary production labelled a ballet opera and called "Le Coq d'Or," the singers in which stand motionless while the dancers interpret the story, like marionettes, drew the smartest audience of the year. The feeling of general glory at Ascot partly redeemed the miserable season. On Gold Cup day the royal incognito contained two kings, three queens, ex-King Manuel and many lesser royalties.

The suffragettes left Ascot severely alone, and society frolicked there without fear for the first time on a big public occasion for many months.

The King and Queen are now preparing for their Scottish tour, which is to be the most magnificent ever made.

The Prince of Wales, after his first public speech when laying the cornerstone of Kennington Church, has returned to his studies at Oxford.

The Countess of Granard was the only peeress of American birth in the royal party at Ascot.

Princess Ludwig von Löwenstein-Wertheim, sister of the Earl of Mexborough, is the first princess to try for a woman aviator's license. Yet she is no longer in the first blush of youth. Burke's Peerage recording 1866 as her natal year. She has created great interest by her recommendation of flying as a cure for headaches, neuralgia and nervousness.

Society is looking forward to a big garden party to be given by the Duchess of Albany at Claremont in two weeks.

Following Ascot, many yachting parties were arranged, including notably two by Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam on their steam yacht Shemara and by the Dowager Countess of Portland on her steam yacht Joyeuse, now in the Solent.

The Duchess of Sutherland won universal praise for an article on the midnight ball for the benefit of the blind published in the daily advertising columns of a department store in all newspapers.

Millicent, Duchess of Sutherland, and Lady Rosemary Leveson-Gower went to Paris for the Grand Prix.

Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget have joined the ranks political of hosts and hostesses by announcing a Unionist garden party at Panshanger, Hertford, next month. Almeric Paget is M. P. for Cambridge. His wife was formerly Pauline Whitney, of New York.

LONDON TO HEAR
ABORN'S OPERA CO.

Otto H. Kahn Negotiating for Two Months' Tenancy of Covent Garden.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, June 20.—The Royal Covent Garden will probably be utilized next February for the presentation of a music drama in English under the direction of the Century Opera Company, of New York, of which Otto H. Kahn is chairman of the executive committee and Milton Aborn managing director. Although the enterprise is headed by Americans, the singers will be unrestricted by any special nationality. Mr. Aborn, who is stopping at the Savoy, says he is approaching the London operative situation with an open mind.

"I have already an adequate number of singers," he says, "but I am always on the lookout for fresh talent. For instance, I am told there is a new tenor here who is a bricklayer by profession and a church choir soloist by avocation. I have not located him yet, but I have sleuths on his trail. If he is a better vocalist than a layer of bricks I will engage him for the English season. I do not claim that as a second canon, but in church circles his voice is acclaimed the finest of the last decade."

Arrangements are not yet complete, but with the assistance of Mr. Kahn, who holds a high position in the operative world here, Mr. Aborn is confident that the deal will go through. He expects to play eight weeks at Covent Garden, starting on February 9, and presenting standard operas with an entirely English speaking cast. His company numbers 175, of which 20 are principals, 100 chorists, 24 ballet and the remainder executive staff. The stars include Orville Harrold, Morgan Kingston, Gustav Bergman, Lois Ewell, Police Lyne, Kathleen Howard, Alfred Kaufman and Tina Freeman, who has just been engaged here. Jacques Cohn is the artistic director. The Century Company plays twenty weeks in New York beginning on September 14 and will then come to London, and later another five weeks in New York.

The Covent Garden deal necessitates cancelling ten weeks of bookings outside New York. Mr. Aborn is overrun with applications for engagements. He has heard fifty singers within the last three days, but not one who is up to the standard required. He is confident that voices in America are better than those in England.

MAINE TO BE ABANDONED

Another British Hospital Ship Will Receive Same Name.

Glasgow, June 20.—The British Admiralty to-day decided to abandon the hospital ship Maine, which was presented to the British nation by American women during the South African war and which went ashore on June 17 in the Firth of Lorne, on the west coast of Scotland. It was the opinion of the officials that the cost of the salvage and repairs of the Maine would be more than the value of the vessel.

The hospital ship which is now being fitted out and which was to have been known under the name of Mediator will be christened Maine, in order to perpetuate the memory of the abandoned hospital ship Maine and her services during the Boer war.

ASQUITH LISTENS
TO SUFFRAGETTES

Receives Deputation of Working Women and Discusses the Points Raised.

London, June 20.—Premier Asquith to-day fulfilled his promise to receive a deputation of suffragettes which he made when Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, after her recent release from Holloway jail, took up her position on the doorstep of the House of Commons and threatened to carry out a hunger and thirst strike there until the Prime Minister received a deputation of her comrades.

A party composed of six working women, members of Miss Pankhurst's East End Federation, to-day visited the Prime Minister at his official residence in Downing street.

A big crowd had gathered in anticipation of the usual fight between the police and the women. The proceedings, however, were carried out in perfect order except for a little roughness on the part of some workmen who had "come to see that their women got fair play." Their presence proved to be quite unnecessary, as the deputation, whose members arrived in taxicabs, was immediately received by the Premier.

The women were accompanied by George Lansbury, a former Socialist Member of Parliament, and they urged the cause of woman suffrage from their special point of view.

Miss Pankhurst was not present, as Mr. Asquith had insisted that the deputation must be composed of genuine working women.

The Premier welcomed the members of the deputation as representatives of "an association which dissociated itself from the criminal methods of those who have done so much to damage and put back the cause of women." Mr. Asquith argued that if every woman over twenty-one years of age possessed the vote they would still find legislative problems regarding women exceedingly difficult of solution in the same way as the men had found them. He agreed with the deputation that if the franchise were given to women it should be granted on the same terms as it was given to men.

The Premier explained that while it had become necessary to suppress the organized violence of the militant suffragettes, the government had no desire to interfere with free speech or the proper organization of opinion.

In conclusion, Mr. Asquith promised consideration of the women's propositions and said he would present to Reginald McKenna, the Home Secretary, the women's request for the unconditional release of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.

Wrexham, Wales, June 20.—Militant suffragettes set fire to and destroyed the station and several adjoining buildings at Coedpoeth, near here, last night. An attempt also was made to set fire to a train. Quantities of suffrage literature were found in the vicinity.

U. S. Squadron at Gibraltar.

Gibraltar, June 20.—The squadron of American war vessels forming the practice squadron for the midshipmen from the Annapolis Naval Academy arrived here to-day. It consists of the battleships Missouri, Idaho and Illinois.

ENGLAND'S RANK AS LEADING
WORLD POWER THREATENED

Can Retain Her Position Only by Increasing Army and Navy to Keep Pace with France, Germany and Russia—Armaments Growing Everywhere.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.]

London, June 13.—The military correspondent of "The Times" examined this week the growth of Europe as an armed camp, and draws from his examination the deduction that England must join France, Germany, Russia and the lesser European states in the increase of her army and navy, or else lose her position as one of the leading powers of the world. He predicts, indeed, that unless England does increase her armed forces she will cease to be considered by France and Russia as a desirable member of the triple entente, and will be left to shift for herself in the game of European diplomacy. His final conclusion is that "the time is at hand when we shall have to call India and the Dominions to our councils to survey the whole field of imperial strategy and to establish a defensive system adequate to the needs of an Oceanic Empire." In his survey of the growth of European armament, he says:

"We naturally take stock in Germany first because this power is always forward in armaments, and on the whole sets the pace which other powers have to live with if they can. There has been no slackening of German preparation for war, but quite the contrary. Now, as always, the aim of Germany is to obtain the largest possible numerical values consistent with quality and to acquire the utmost fighting efficiency at the shortest notice. The personnel of the German navy has been doubled in the last ten years and continues to expand. Three new German ships of Dreadnought type are to be commissioned this year and by the autumn Germany will have in full commission a great fleet of battleships and battle cruisers of which only a few will not belong to the Dreadnought type. Commerce raiding in war has been much discussed in Germany of late, and the retention of the battle cruiser type is probably not unconnected with this discussion.

Vessels More Effective.

"The completion of the 'Auslandsflootte' of eight large cruisers of this type is to be expected at an early date, while we must note that the new light cruisers built in Germany have larger fuel capacity than before, and consequently greater radius of action. The destroyer and submarine flotilla continue to grow, and the former develop high speeds in their night attacks. The range speed and powerful warhead of the latest German torpedo add to the efficiency of torpedo attacks.

"If we turn to the German army we note that the schemes of 1913 are in course of successful execution. Between July and October last the German administration had to take steps to receive over 20,000 more men and 21,000 more horses than in 1912, and this was no light task. The difficulties were overcome and the new law begins to bear fruit. The army is still short of 3,000 officers, but it is expected that this deficit will be made good in two years. By the spring of 1915, when the second increased annual contingent will be not only incorporated into the German peace establishment but nearly have reached the figure of 870,000 of all ranks, and the law should have received complete application by the end of the same year. The reserves will grow annually until they ultimately number 5,000,000 fully trained men. A large increase in the number of reservists called up for training this year enables the ranks to be well filled at any moment of danger.

France Coming to Front.

"The political situation in France is too unsettled to enable us to decide whether the three years' law is safe or not. It was in any case being loyally applied. It was a great task to incorporate two contingents last autumn, but the work was successfully done. It may still take time for things to settle down, but, broadly speaking, the army is now mobilized again, and the immediate risks arising from a delicate situation have been removed.

"The covering troops on the German frontier are now sufficient to meet any type of attack brusque, and the peace strength of the French army as a whole no longer presents that dangerous inferiority to the German figure which formerly caused such serious anxiety. At the same time, France is still much inferior to Germany in peace strength in North Africa. She is also inferior in the battle of reserves, for the French system will eventually result in 1,200,000 fewer reserves than the German.

"France has done all that is humanly possible to maintain her military position in the world and looks confidently to her allies and friends to support her in preserving the balance of power, not only on land, but at sea. She possesses no very large fleet in the Mediterranean, and the permanent presence of a strong British fleet in this sea is one of the necessities of the time.

"The maintenance of the balance of power between entente and triplets on land depends now, and will depend still more in the future, upon the action of Russia. The reply of Russia to the new German law is not yet completely known in all its aspects and consequences, but it has apparently been forcible. The class duty for the colors until April 14, and, thanks to this measure, compensation was secured for the temporary weakness of France.

Russia Triples Germany.

"More important still is the increase of the annual contingent, which will apparently be from 125,000 to 150,000 men stronger than before. In view of the fact that color service in Russia is from three to four years, according to arms, the total peace establishment will be raised within a period by about 450,000 men, making a total peace strength of about 1,700,000, or approximately double that of Germany. It appears also to be the intention to recall yearly for training two classes of the reserve for six weeks, and this year the 1907 and 1909 classes will join the colors for the period named.

"Russian figures have to be discounted to some extent on account of the size of the Russian Empire, the comparative poverty of communications and certain difficulties which training encounters owing to climatic and other causes. But even with all due deductions made, the Russian reply to Germany is next door to a mobilization in time of peace. There is talk of the re-establishment of two army corps at Vilna and Warsaw, and others may be created as resources become available, but the additional men will apparently be used mainly to increase the

peace establishment in southwestern garisons in order to enable the troops to take the field with less delay.

"There are signs that Russia has done with defensive strategy, and the steady growth of her naval power in the Baltic enables her to act with vigor at sea. It is possible that Russia is not building Dreadnoughts for action in the Baltic and Black Sea alone. The increased number of guns in the Russian army corps, the growing efficiency of the army and the improvements made of planned in strategic railways are, again, matters which cannot be left out of account.

Makes Germany Anxious.

"These things are well calculated to make the Germans anxious. The Russian reply to the German law, combined with the sacrifices of France and the growth of the British navy, completely reverses the results which Germany expected from her naval and military laws. Neither in peace strength nor in aggregate war strength, nor in numerical strength at sea, will the triplets have any advantage over the entente when existing laws have worked themselves out. It is a question on which side quality will rest, for the navies and armies opposed to Germany have longer service than have hers.

"The growth of armaments has not been restricted to the leading military states. Austria steadily adds to her effectiveness on land, and is committed to an ambitious and costly naval programme, which is already paralleled and will probably be surpassed by that of Italy. The Russo-Greek rivalry adds to the number of accountable battleships in the eastern Mediterranean, and there has been one reform of the Turkish army. The Balkan States are borrowing as much as they can get and are organizing fresh forces—for example, the twelve divisions of Serbia—as fast as their state of exhaustion permits.

"Spain has plans for an army of 400,000 men and a field army 215,000 strong. Sweden is developing her defensive preparations. The Netherlands, hankering after Dreadnoughts, are also busy with their coast defenses and anticipate higher expenditure upon their field army. Finally, Belgium is working up to a field army of 175,000 men. Look where we will, armaments are growing and there is no symptom anywhere of a change."

BROCK WINS LONDON-
MANCHESTER RACE

American Aviator Beats Eight Competitors in 332-Mile Flight.

London, June 20.—Walter L. Brock, the American aviator, to-day won the air race from London to Manchester and back, beating eight competitors. Brock covered the course of 332 miles as a crow flies in 4 hours 42 minutes and 26 seconds, actual flying time, at the rate of about sixty-nine miles an hour.

Mr. Brock was the winner of the recent Aerial Derby around London. The competitors left the Hendon Aerodrome at intervals in the order of their handicap time, the limit man starting first at 5 o'clock in the morning, and the scratch man at about 11:30.

The course was a distance of 332 miles, and competitors, besides stopping an hour at Manchester, had to stop thirty minutes both on the outward and homeward journeys at the control at Birmingham. The route of the race was over the most thickly populated districts in the country. The prize for the fastest time was a gold cup and £2,000, while \$1,750 was to be divided among the winners of the handicap.

MUST STAND TRIAL HERE
Two Men Extradited to U. S. by British Courts.

London, June 20.—Thomas Adam Reid, a former employee of Chubb & Son, of New York, who was ordered extradited on June 4 on accusations of larceny and embezzlement, was taken to-day from London to Southampton to embark on the Minneapolis for New York.

A pathetic scene occurred at the railroad station, where just before the departure of the train Reid was greeted by a young woman with a child. She claimed to be Reid's wife, and as the prisoner was taken away she fell fainting on the platform.

An ineffectual attempt to defeat an extradition order issued by the court here was made to-day by Adolf Schmidt, alias Zoschelski, who was arrested in May at the request of the Chicago police on his arrival at Bristol from Montreal. The accusation against him is one of forgery.

CARUSO SINGS BEST
IN 61 DEGREES FAHR.

This or Less, He Says, Is the Temperature for the Vocal Artist.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, June 20.—Caruso, as willing as ever to grant an interview, and as pleased as always to be in the limelight, whether off the stage or on, has been talking to the London papers lately on the best temperature for singing. "The Golden Voice" has agreed that 61 degrees is just the correct temperature for a grand opera star.

"The singer," says Caruso, "is very responsive to the atmospheric conditions of the hall he sings in, even of the country in which he sings. It takes one's voice a week or so to get acclimated to a new country. England compares very favorably with other countries; the proverbial dampness of the air is not without advantages, for it keeps the dust down. When the dust is bad I cannot go out, for dust has the worst effect upon the throat."

"The best temperature to have in an opera house is 61 degrees. If there is to be any variation from this figure, I prefer it to be on the cold side, as long as there are no draughts. A hot atmosphere and draughts are the worst possible combination. The hot atmosphere makes one pant and strain."

"To sing in a room where there has been smoking is very trying to a singer; he has to give an absolutely full effort."

REACTION IN LONDON
AGAINST N. Y. PLAYS

"Adele" Fails Lamentably, Shattering All Traditions of Gaiety Theatre.

BROADWAY FLAVOR
APPEALS NO MORE

Sam Bernard Is Worried and Elsie Janis and Ina Claire Use Their English Accent.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, June 20.—The abrupt termination of the run of "Adele," which, despite its first night welcome, has failed lamentably, shatters the traditions of the Gaiety Theatre and foreshadows the beginning of the end of the American invasion of the London stage, in the opinion of managers, actors and playgoers. Two years ago one only need say one was an American to get an engagement at a good salary in the music halls, and even the more conservative theatres were clamoring for New York players, singers, dancers, song writers, chorus girls and entire productions.

Nowadays, except for a few stars, transatlantic thespians are concealing their nationality as much as possible and ten vaudeville contracts with Americans are finishing or being cancelled to one being signed. The constant antagonism of the English to "ragtime revues" with an Broadway atmosphere has so influenced managers that the latter are afraid even to permit the American flag on the stage any more.

It Was Too American.

Joseph H. Bickerton, Jr., the producer of "Adele," sums up the failure in the words "Our show is too American for insular tastes." He says that many newspapers and a section of the public, too, began roasting the production long before the opening, because of bitterness at the thought of an all-American piece degrading the stage dedicated to the English girl shows.

"In the first place, they didn't like the players' accent, and in the second place were disappointed because the chorus was not a big one. I believe we might have had a chance at another house, but not in the Gaiety, and perhaps a year ago, but certainly not now."

"Adele," has made the shortest run in the history of the Gaiety Theatre, and the ten beautiful American show girls who were the rage at the night clubs on their arrival are expressing their unbounded disgust of the London job. Madeline Howard, who was much admired because she is of the English blonde type, says that London "knuts" are worse than the makers at one-night stands. "You hear a lot about Gaiety girls marrying lords, but from what I've seen of the English aristocrats I'm not impressed. I've had dozens of mash notes which read as if written by an East Side schoolboy. They seem to think an introduction of any kind a quite unnecessary prelude to an intimate acquaintance, and though they like to jingle money in their pockets the most they ever display at one time is sixpence." Madeline Howard, incidentally, thinks night clubs are grand when escorted there by a real American.

"The Belle of Bond Street" is reputed not to be doing well, although the press notices were excellent. Sam Bernard is wearing a long face, but Ina Claire is greatly pleased because "The Daily Mirror" printed some praise of her, concluding with that highest of all tributes, "No one would think you an American."

Real American Successes.

Among the real successes of the season the only American productions are "Potash & Perlmutter" and "Within the Law," and the latter has an English cast. Charles Frohman, seeing the writing on the wall, is not planning to present any American musical plays here, though he announces the appearance in Paris next year of a New York company including Julia Sanderson, Donald Brian and Joseph Cawston.

Julia Sanderson told The Tribune correspondent with a little thiver that it was her particular wish not to play in London just now. Even big stars, such as Elsie Janis, Ethel Levey and Ina Claire, are carefully using an English accent for fear of offending London ears, and Sam Bernard in his current speech emphasizes his Birmingham birth. Ragtime has become unpopular except for one-step dancing. The stage tango, the maxixe, etc., introduced by Maurice, Florence Walton and other Americans, is entirely dead.

The new Hippodrome revue is not to be written by Lewis Hirsch, whose tunes have been the biggest hits of the last two years, and will be wholly English. Hirsch is writing two other shows, but he concedes he must abstain from syncope and supply the English rather than the American touch to its music. He says he will be glad of the change and is pleased that the American "hams" who have dominated the lesser music halls are at the end of their string.

"London now naturally regards all American acts with suspicion," says Mr. Hirsch, "because in the wake of the real artists came an army of incompetents, men who could not get a job in the New York movies, but who were engaged here because the American theatrical invasion was then at its flood tide."

Shirley Kellogg, wife of Albert de Courville, and one of the stars of his "Hullo Tango" revue, given it as her opinion that Americans will still be successful in London as individuals, but not because they are from Broadway, which fact assured their success in the immediate past, and that musical shows with the Broadway hallmark are doomed from the start at present.

An American resident in London who has attended every first night for several years past prophesied to The Tribune correspondent this week that not a single transatlantic player except stars